"The Private in the Ranks."

BY MAC. No tinsel on his collar shines. Nor epaulette, nor star; But calm and firm in serried lines Amid the crash of war, . The private stands and gives his life Foremost of all in battle strife; While in his soul the holy light Of LIBERTY burns pure and bright-Bold Private in the ranks!

Tis not to win the stripe or star ele rusnes to the fight;
But strong of arm and free of fear, He battles for the RIGHT! He heeds no voice but duty's call, He breasts the builets-stand or fall-Our Private in the Ranks!

All, all have gone! Our country's moans Have wrung their hearts so warm; And mother, wife, and little ones, No ill shall know, nor harm; The sire with scarce a year to live-The son with all his life to give-Are Privates in the ranks!

And when the whispering wordwing'd wire Proclaims the battle done, Shout toddling brat, and boastful sire, "Huzzah! our Braves have won!" We search the dead rolls then with care, Perchance some kinsman's name is there 'Mong Privates in the ranks!

Yet meed of praise we will bestow On all who bear the scars; And care but little what they wore, Coarse gray, or stars, or bars; But most our love belongs to those Who bravely met their Nation's fees, As Privates in the ranks!

Facts Worth Knowing.

There is a popular French book by Aime Martin, which, during the last forty-four years, has gone through thirteen editions, the last recently, and which on each occasion of reprinting has been carefully made level with the knowledge of the day .--It is an introduction to natural history and science, entitled Letters to Sophie, and the changes that have been made it during the farty four years of its existence would furnish an oud subject of speculation. The letters are filled with instructive and amusing facts, which glitter in the too luximiant leafage like the gem froms in a certain underground garden which a certain tailor's son once visited. Having got among them lately by some chance we filled our pockets from the store.

We will begin with the subject of Sensibilitythe Sensibility of Nature M. Durend lectured on Mineralogy in Paris, about fifty years ago, and he thought he proved that there was sensibility in stones. His great point was the love of the stone for the sun. It was quite a rose and nightingale andal. Take a solution of salt, put one-half of it in the sun; keep the rest in darkness. Superb crystals will form under the kiss of the sun, while in the shade the salt and water still remain salt and water. Light, said M. Durend, goes therefore into the composition of a crystal. Diamonds are almost wholly composed of sunlight; they are only tound in places where the sun gives heat and light enough to make them. Now, said the French philc sopher, what do you call that reception of light to the bosom of a stone-what can you call that but love? He wer farther, and asserting that all the highest mountains are placed under the equator, alled them lumps of sunlight. They are imitations of the salt experiment on a large scale. Their granite peaks are crystalized light; but incomplete c ystals. Give them more light and they will be complete-they will become crystals of the sublimest order, they will be diamonds-real Koh inoors, or mountains of light. If the sun were but a little brighter and a little botter, Chimborazo would be all one diamond, the Himalayas would be diamond steeps, and all towns in the East over the sunny side of their wall would have diamonds turrets like Amberabad. Every sun baked brick of Egypt would in that case become a jewel worth come quarts of Koh-i noors.

All this is the result of the sensibilities of stones. The whole earth, many old sages believed - Kepler among them-was alive. M. Patrin taught of the earth how metals, plants, and minerals were formed by the gas in its body. It was not to be sure, sensible like a man, but like a world. It could not talk words, but it could talk things.

. This is not so very absurd. . If the things in nature be not sensible, they certainly are not stupid. Look at a tree or a shrub. Bonnet used to say that at the end of all his study he could not see the difference between a cat and a resebush. Let us see what the wits are that a rosebush has. Look at its leaves, with their smooth glittering surface turned to the sky; but their under surfaces, all soft and fall of porcs, open to catch the moisture rising from the soil—halt open when they need only a little, closed when they want none. The rain that falls upon the waxy roof made by the upper surface of the toliage runs off, and is dropped into the ground just over the sucking ends of all the rootlets. Turn some of those rose leaves upside down. Lay a cat on her back, and she will not consent to remain in that unnatural position. The rose leaf, too, objects to be inverted. A man may bend a branch so that its leaves all hang with the wrong side upward; but let him wat h it. He will observe how all the little leaves slowly and very carefully begin to turn up their stems. At the end of a few hours every leaf will have brought round its polished surface to the light, and be holding its open mouths again over the ground for drink.

Is the plant stupid? It knows what it wants and likes, and if that be within reach will get it. Put the rose tree into soil with dry bad earth on its left. You will not find it suffering its roots to be long in the dark about the trick that has been played them. They start out of course as usual, and as the mail-coaches used to do, in all directions; but those that begin their journey through poor dust receive in a mysterious way some information of the better land that is to be found by traveling in a contrary direction. Accordingly they all turn back to follow their companions who have gone in-to the richer pasturage. Propose to put these roots into jail, by digging a trench round the tree, or sinking a stone wall into the earth around it. The rootlets dive into the ground until they have reached the bottom of the chatacle, then pass it, and run up again until they find the level toat best pleases

Who will now undertake to say that a plant is not sensible? Let Sophia go into the fields, and she will tread upon a multitude of flowers that know better than she does herself which way the wind blows, what o'clock it is, and what is to be thought about the weather. The Calendar arrensis opens in fine weather, and shuts up when rain is coming. The Sonchus sibirious shuts up at the end of each day's business, but only remains tranquilly asleep when she has no doubts at all about the morrow, when she knows it will be fine. Let a traveller seek shelter from the sun under an acadia with thorns white as ivory, called by Linnæus the Mimoza churnia. The dark shade on the sand perhaps becomes suddenly dotted with light; he ooks up, and observes that his parasol is shutting itself up; that every leaf is putting itself to bed. If he will look closely he will observe too, that the leaves sleep by the dozen in a bed, nestling together in small heaps. The traveler has no hing to complain about; he does not need the shade; there is a cloud over the sun. The tree thinks -one is almost obliged to say, the tree thinks-that perhaps it will come on to rain. There is no reason why its whole roots should not be watered in the arid soil, and there is no reason why its leaves, delicately set on slender stems, should be beaten from their heldings. The leaves, therefore, are shut up and drawn together in small bundles, that they may find in union the strength which in isolation they do not possess: while at the same time room

is left for the rain to pass between them to water There is not an hour of the day that is not the beloved hour of some blossom, which to it alone opens her heart. Linnmus conceived the pleasant notion

Instand of a m

thump the hour, there is a little flower bell ready to break out at three o'clock; a flower star that will shine forth at four; and a cup, perhaps, will ap pear at five o'clock, to remind old fashioned folk-that it is tea time. Claude Lorraine, although he did not make a clock of four and twenty flowers in his garden, was a landscape painter most familar with nature; and when he was abroad he could at any time know what o'clock it was by asking the time of the flowers of the field. It would have been no use for him to ask a cat. The peasants of Auvergnue and Languedoc all have at their door. beautiful barometers, in which there is no glass. quicksilver, or joiner's work. They were furnished by the flowers.

Let me put a spider into a lady's hand. She is aghast. She shricks. The nasty ugly thing!-Madem, the spider is perhaps shocked at your Brus sels laces; and, although you may be the most ex quisite miniature painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runover them. Just show her your crochet work when you shrick at her. "Have you spent hal your days," the spider, if she be spiteful, may re have you spent half your days upon the clumsy anti-macassars and these ottoman covers?-My dear lady is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you, and cry at you. Let me spend a day with you, and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread, such little bags! In every bag there are more than a thou sand holes, such tiny, tiny holes! Out of each hole thread runs, and all the threads—more than four thousand threads-I spin together as they run. and when they are all spun, they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that, too, each thread is made of four or five thousand threads that have passed out of her four bags through four or five thousand little holes.— Would you drop her too, crying out about your delicacy? A pretty thing indeed for you to plome yourselves on delicacy and scream at us." Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope round one of the rough points in the lady's hand and let herselt down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of

The creeping things we scorn, are miracles of eauty. They are more delicate than any ormolo clock or any lady's watch made, for pleasure's sake,no bigger than a shilling. Lyonnet counted four thousand and forty-one muscles in a single cater pillar, and these are a small part only of its works looke found fourteen thousand mirrors in the eve of a bluebottle, and there are thirteen thousand three hundred separate bits, that go for nothing bu-

the act of breathing, in a carp.

Then there are wonders of locomotion in the world greater than any steam engine can furnish .-When the hart seeks the water brooks, how many things are set in motion! Eyes to see where the water is, muscles to move the feet, nerves to stin the muscles, and a will-no man knows how-to stir the nerves. There are swift creatures who de pend for self protection on their legs, as hares and horses. Others less quick of movement commonly have wespons, as the bull or the rhinoceros. Birds living in marshes have long legs, as Frenchmen liv ing in marshes, in the department of the Landes. make for themselves long legs by using stilts .-Marsh birds have stilts born with them. The legof animals are proportioned always to their bulk and to their habits. The huge body of the elephant stands upon four thick pillars, the stag has supports of a lighter and numbler quality. Animals that get some of their living in the water, as beavers, otte, s, swans, ducks, and geese, are born with paddles on their feet. The mole, again, is born with spades on his fore legs; and the canel is born with his feet care fully padded, with his head lifted high above the sand waves, and his eyes carcin'ly protected from glare and dust. One might think through a volume, good purpose, about legs. Every the legs it want. A traveler in Africa relates how his baggage mule stumbled and fell, and could retain no footing over ground covered with fresh traces of the hippopotamus. The hippopotamus was born with clouts, and had the right feet for his own country; the mule was on a soil for which it had not been created.

Let us watch the movement of a little thing.-How does a butterfly escape a bird? By tacking It flies, when pursued, with a sharp zig zag mo tion. Let us compare strength with strength.— The commonest beetles is in proportion six times stronger than a horse. Lineaus said of the ele phant that if it were as strong for its size as a stag beetle, it would be able to tear up the stoutest frees and knock down mountains.

The movements of birds upon the wing, furnish a familiar world of wonders: some fly like arrows, some describe circles in the sky, and others take a waving, undulating course. There are birds everywhere, and they are capable of almost any thing; what one bird cannot do, another can. There are birds of the earth, birds of the water, and hirds of the air. There are birds that scream at sea among the p mpests, birds that sing at home of a calm evening in the tree shading the cottage door .-There are birds that nest upon the soil in open plains, and there are birds that live in caverns: birds of the wood, birds of the mountain, birds that love towns and houses, birds living alone in deserts.

We have heard of the singing of swans. It is not quite a fable. During the winter nights, flocks of swans traverse the frozen plains of Iceland, filling the air with harmonies like murmurs of the lyre. There is perfect time kept at the concert which they give. The ablest bird opens the chant, a second follows, then a third, and finally the whole choir fills the sky with melody. The air is full of modulated utterances and responses, which the Ice lander in his warm cabin is glad to hear; for he

knows then that the spring weather is at hand. There are more harmonies in nature than mere sounds afford. The world about us is all harmony, of which we can perceive only a part. The Cephi sus that watered the gardens of the Academy, has disappeared with the woods of Mount Hymettus The old Scamander has disappeared with the cedarof Mount Ida, under which it had its source. The climate of Italy was milder than it is, less relentless in its heat, before the destruction of the forests of the Tyrol. He who cats down a tree de stroys a colony of insects, a home or haunt of many birds, a source of food to quadrupeds perhaps, or even to man. The plantain tree, that shades fountain or hangs over the marshy borders of a stream, is a beautiful object. Between the river and the tree there is a harmony. The Persians were scourged with pestilential maladies from their marsh bordered rivers, until they called the plan tain trees to their aid. "There has been no epidemic at Ispahan," says Chardin, "since the Persians adorned with such trees their river sides and

We may consider, too, the harmony of colors.-Raffielle was not more choice about his painting than we find the sun to be As winter departs, the modest violet first blossoms beneath a vail of leaves. The modesty means need of shelter .-Protecting leaves radiate back upon the fragrant little flower all the heat that departs from it. As the snows disappear, blossoms of other flowers open which display themselves more boldly, but they are blanched or nearly so. In the passage from the last snows of winter to the first blos soms of spring, the harmony of color is preserved -hillsides and orchards are laden with a delicate white, varied rarely by the pink upon the almond-trees. Peteis of apple-blossom floating on the wind-mimic the flakes of snow that were so lately seen. As the warm season advances, colors deepen until we come to the dark crimson of autumn flowers and the brownness of the autumn leaves. This change is meant not only to be beautifulit has its use. Why are the first spring flowers all white, or nearly white? Because, when the winds are still cold and when the sun is only moderately kind, a flower would be chilled to death H its heat radiated from it rapidly. But radiation takes place most freely from dark colors-from black, from the strongly defined greens, and blues, and reds. In the hot weather, flowers and leaves so colored, cool themselves more readily of nights, and form upon their surface the hearing dew .-In early spring, there is little need of dew or of facilities for cooling. The delicate spring flowers are, therefore, of a color that is least ready to encourage radiation. For the same resaon-because white substances give out least freely the heat that they contain or cover-arctic animals are white as their native snows. For the san e reason, too,

e snow itself is white. When cold

tained under its whiteness. The colors, even of mer, darken in hot climates; in the hottest they are made quite black. Black substances give out their

heat most freely.

In regions subject to a cold almost incessant, short summer produces flowers of extremely vivid coloring. The summer, although short, is fierce, and the plants radiate fast that they may escape destruction. The dark verdure of the northern pines would cause them to lose heat with great radity. For compensation they are made to grow in pyramids that catch a cone of snow so cleverly as to great coat them during the hard weather .-Birch trees that grow in the same forests rise among the pines like silver columns, and they are not shaped to catch the snow, because they do no They have their own light clothing of a brilliant whiteness. Truly, we need not examine far into the wealth

that is poured out in nature before we discover

"Such bounty is no gift of chance" Will not a study of such works as these teach boys to reason quite as well as Euclid! Have we touch ed, here, upon a kind of study that should be excluded from the discipline of schools! Has it to power to awaken intellect, to educate the head, the heart and the soul?

Messrs. Alex. Collie & Co.

When the ports of the Southern Confederacy were most effectually blockaded, before the enterprise and energy of her own citizens had projected last steamers to run in, about the time when Eraser, Trenholm & Co., were realizing well from their adventures, Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co., then a new firm not long established in London, but with al a firm already commencing to make its mark in the great metropolis, determined to undertake the enterprise of running the blockade, and through the dangers incident thereto, to open up a trade with the new Republic. They did so, and their under-taking was, like others, of a mixed success, the good fortune sufficiently preponderating to justify the continuance and enlargement of the business. From one vessel they proceeded to employ several, and adopting their vessels to the requirements of the occupation, they have been enabled to run in successfully, and have undoubtedly realized a large

When the State of North-Carolina appeared, by her Commissioner, in the London market, she found great difficulty in obtaining a favorable hearing for her Loan propositions. She was but little known on Change-she had never borrowed, comparatively, and it requires large borrowing, as well as punc tual paying, to make a name; and after many disappointments, her agent was greatly discouraged; when Messrs. Collie & Co. took up the business, and, by a well directed negotiation, put through the loan on terms far more advantageous than those which had been accomplished with reference to the Confederate loan-though the latter was aided by all the influence of Mr. Slidell. Not only did Messrs. Collie & Co. display a liberal spirit and an active energy in placing the loan among their clients, but they have manifested a like liberality in their accounts of charges and commissions; and the result is, that the State of North-Carolina has been able, by its association with this firm, to present the most fair and reasonable purchases which have been

brought to the Confederacy.

That the feelings and sympathies of this firm are thoroughly with the Confederacy, there is not a doubt. They have manifested it in London from the beginning. Their counting room has been the point of as-embly for Southern business mennany advantageous enterprises, from which the South was benefited, have been successful by their active agency, and their risks fully justify the rewards they have attained. This firm holds in London an unblemished name for integrity, and was fast advancing to a legitimate but ordinary success before the enterprise of bleckade running was undertaken. In connection with the State of North-Carolina, the Messrs. Collie have on more than one occasion, tangibly displayed their active sympathy. Many thousand dollars have they put at the disposal of the Governor for benevolent purposes; and there is now in our city a new and valuable weapon of desence, a volley cannon, a most beautiful piece of ordnance, of their gift to the State.

Some accusations have been made against this firm, of some complicity with the enemy in the loss of several Confederate vessels which had been bought to run the blockade. We do not know what foundation, if any, there may be for such charge, as against some agent of this house; but we are very sure, no such charge can justly be laid at the door of Messrs. Collie themselves. Besides the lack of motive, and the facility of discovery if they were engaged in such a dishonest business, we are sure that their sympathics would have forbidden it, and above all, the members of the firm are honorable gentlemen, and no more capable of such misconduct, than any respeciable mercantile house which one may meet in Richmond or Wilmington. The State of North-Carolina is fortunate in having found such assistance as the Messrs. Collie have rendered, and much is due to their aid, that Gov. Vance is able to present so remarkable an example to his associate Governors, of how much can be done for a people in great stress, by good judgment and active energy .- Confederate.

The statistics of the various blockade running steam vessels, and their fate and fortunes, if fully set forth, would exhibit some curious facts. Som of those facts, of which we have been informed, shall now be mentioned; they will, to most read ers, bring with them their own explanation. Seven or eight new steamers have been built at English dockyards, expressly to run the blockade; they were ordered, and afterwards equipped and manned and the officers found for them, by an English firm styled Alexander Collie & Co. On arriving at Bermuda they were transferred to a respectable Confederate firm, acting on behalf of the Confederate government: so that on arrival at Wilmington-if they had ever arrived there—they were to have been under the Confederate flag, and owned by Confederate owners; and were destined thereafter as regular blockade runners, half on-government account and half on account of the Confederate firm. These vessels have all been lost: they were all, save one, lost on their very first voyage between Bermuda and Wilmington; and our readers may remember their ill-fated names, the Venus, the Ceres, the Vesta, the Juno, &c. One of these, the Hebe, was lost, not on her first voyage, but on her

Now, at the very same time, there was running a most lucky and prosperous line of blockade breaking ships, belonging to that English firm of Collie & Co. The very house which was employed to or-der and equip versals to run the blockade on ac-count of each order was also most extensiveder and equip vessels to run the blockade on account of the grant sent, was also most extensively engaged in running the blockade on its own account. In other tands, our government expected Mr. Alexander Comb to furnish them faithfully and bona fide was the users of competing with himself and drinton him out of the most lucrative trade he ever had in his life. Accordingly their ships were all driven ashore a total loss. But of Mr. Collic's own vessels the Hinsa has made nine round voyages, papies for berself twenty times over: the Bilth and the sanie have made each three round voyages, and sre now prosperously running: the Bilth and the sanie have made each three front voyages, and sre now prosperously running: the Bilth as just come in successfully on her first trip. One of Collie's, however, was lost: she is the Done, had made six prosperous round voyages, and then was run down at sea by the Yanvoyages, and then was run down at sea by the Yankees, and is now one of the blockading squadron

The contrast thus presented is striking enough, but this is not all; the captains and officers found by Collie & Co. for the Confederate vessels were all most particularly capable and experienced men; they always ran their ships safely through the blockading squadron -for if they had lost them to the Yankees they never could have got command of a vessel again; it was always on the coast, or in the very mouth of Cape Fear river, that those ships were run aground, and then usually burned up, both ship and cargo. Suspicions could not but arise after a while, even in the most simple hearts and when the Vesta, about seven months ago, afte successfully making her way through a blockading fleet in pursuit, and after she was safe out of their range and out of their sight, was wantonly run aground on the North Carolina coast and instantly med by her centain together mit

vere, snow falls and hangs like a fur mantle about! the very baggage of passengers, enquiry was in-the soil. If snow were black, or red, or blue, it would still let some of the heat escape which is re-determined to examine the captain and first officer; but it was found that they, apprehending such en quiry, bad left secretly and by might, and got aboard the Hansa, (one of Collie's ships,) then weighing anchor for England. This captain was afterwards appointed captain of one of Collie's own vessels. The first officer, also of the Vesta, had been, before that, an officer on board the Hebe, one of our unlucky Confederate blockade runners; and is now first officer of the Annie, one of Collie's .-The captain of the Hebe, when she was lost, is now commander of the more fortunate Hansa

We learn further that Dudgen, of London, an extensive shipbuilder, constructed to the order of Col-lie & Co. seven double screw vessels, all just alike: of the !! five were transferred to the Confederate firm (or Government)—all five lost: two were re-tained by Collie & Co.—both still running.

The agent of the house of Collie at Wilmington

has been, during all these transactions, one Andrea, a Hebrew. There are two other vessels, the Fanny and the Alice, not furnished and manned, as we were in-

formed, by Collie & Co., which have the good luck to be commanded by Confederate Captains: they have each made seven round voyages. The State of North Carolina also, in providing herself with vessels to run the blockade upon State account, made her own arrangements and employed her own officers: which is probably the reason of her good fortune in that business. There is no other conceivable way of accounting for the facts above mentioned, than by supposing

that the judicious Collie & Co. employed captains and paid them, expressly to run ashore and destroy those vessels which were to enter into competion with his own; and that as a further reward for that service, the officers who have lost Confederate ships are put on board Collie's to carry them through safely. Many persons have speculated in vain up-on the astonishing ill luck of the Confederate vessels, and have suggested that the Yankees had agents in Nassau and Bermuda to bribe captains and officers, so as to ensure the less of certain ships .-That there was villainy somewhere was very apparent; and as usual, the misfortunes of the Confederates may be traced this time also to that guileless simplicity with which they have entrusted their interests to those having another interest directly opposite to theirs. Many is the bale of precious cot ton that has gone to England to pay for those ships and cargoes: the Coquette, the very last ship our Government had, is at last sold; and a pawky Scotchman has almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of the Confederate States. Collie & Co. is at present one of the richest firms in Eugland and it sees no good reason why this war should ever end.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

Ora, the correspondent of the Montgomery Adger-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston took command of the Army of Tennessee at Dalton, about the 20th Dec., 1863. The scattered fragments of the retreat from Missionary Ridge had been collected together, and the army gradually put in a high state of discipline and perfection. On the 23d January, the enemy, believing that only a garrison occupied Dalton, advanced in front to feel our forces, and were repulsed on the 25th, with great loss. Gen. Johnston now labored incessantly to fortify his position and increase the strength of his army. Early in May Sherman baving completed all his arrangements for opening the campaign, moved on Dalten with his army 150,000 strong. After assaulting our works in front of Mill Creek Gap and Rocky Face for five days, in which he was repulsed with a loss of near 5,000, the enemy made a flank movement on our left, by Sugar Valley, towards Resact, losing 1,500 men at Dugg Gap. This movement compelled the evacuation of Dalton. The bloody battle of Resaca took place, in which the enemy was repulsed four with great loss. The battle of the Oostenaula followed, the enemy suffering severely. Heavy and severe skirmishing took place on our right, at Cassville, where the enemy had massed his forces, and on the 18th of May, Gen. Johnston issued his address to his troops, determining to bring on a general battle. The wily foe avoided the assue, threw a heavy flanking force on our extreme left, forcing our army to fall back across Etowah. Shifting his superior forces from right to left, the battles of Dallas, New Hope Church, and Kennesaw took place, in which the enemy suffered terrible slaughter in the attempt to storm our works. From the 1st of June until the 4th of July, Gen. Johnston, held the enemy in check in front of Marietta, skirusishing night and day, until again heavily flanked by the enemy, when he withdrew beyond the Chattahoochee, drawing his enemy still further from his base,

in order to effect and secure his total annihilation, Thus it will be seen, Gen. Johnston's army for months, has been fighting the enemy and marching night and day to face the foe, whenever massed upon our flanks or center, severely punishing him in every engagement, gradually decreasing his forces, while preserving the army of Tennessee intact and securing its safety from all the strategic movements

From Dalton to the Chattahoochee, the enemy's loss is known to be not less than fifty thousand while ours has not been over fifteen thousand. It is also known that Gen. Johnston, not being able to spare for a moment his own cavalry, on which the safety of his army depended, had made applications to Richmond for over a month past, for a force to attack the enemy's rear, which have been unheeded or refused. For what, then, is Gen, Johnston to be blamed, and where is the error he has committed for which he should be so ruthlessly and wantonly sacrificed? Adored by his army, with its confidence, and that of the people at large, unshaken in him, he has even called forth the spontaneous admiration of our enemies.

The Federal Col. Sherman, captured on the 7th, stated that the retreat of Gen. Johnston from Dalton, excited universal admiration in Northern military circles, and was everywhere pronounced the most striking exhibition of soldiery skill and address of the war.

Gen. J. B. Hood. The Atlanta correspondent of the Columbus Times

thus sketches Gen. Hood: Gen. Hood, the new Commander-in-chief of this army and department, is a young soldier of good appearance and manners, born in Kentucky, raised in Texas and educated at West Point, about three and thirty years old and unmarried. Tall and muscular of body with sandy hair and grey or blue eyes, profuse beard and fair complexion, he is altogether a striking personage event without his crutch which he uses with agile mace. You know, I suppose, that he lost the action of his left arm at Gettysburg, while his right leg suffered acaputation from a wound received at Chicamauga. Notwithstanding the misfortunes, however, he walks and rides as constantly as any man in the service. He displays in this respect not only the most nimble control of himself, but also a wonderful amount of energy and perseverence. His health is robust, his temper amiable and his manners accessible. He has all the masculine readiness of character and frank good humor of the frontier man. Those who know him love him with genuine affection, and all who meet him carry away pleasant reflections. Hood may lack breadth and comprehension, but he does not lack courage, purpose, zeal. Who knows but he may develope into the needs of the situation-needs which demand the first of officers, soldiers and pa-triots? We can not tell these things until we have had a test of them. Assuredly the career of Gen. Hood gives us every reason to look to him with confidence; and with all proper respect for Gen. John-ston and regret at his loss—for it will be difficult to supply his place or to find his equal—I do not despair of success under the new administration,— I regard the removal of Gen. Johnston as a piece of rash-brained folly; but sometimes a freak of madness turns out well. May this be of that class!

Gen. Sherman.

The salient point—the most striking feature—of Gen. Sherman's character is a peculiar nervous energy that knows no cessation, and which is resistless and inspiring. It gives energy to others.— He is untiring in his efforts, and hesitates at no amount or detail. Matters great and small receive his attention, and his decisions are given with the utinost promptitude, and seldom or never reversed. When Sherman was in command at Memohis, a little over two years ago, a Mr. Duncan, of Louisville, and his partner, having a permit to purchase

lowed to exchange salt for cotton with citizens beyond the limits of the city, but within our lines. Sherman replied very promptly, "No." Arguments were tried in vain, when Duncan's partner thought he would try the "old acquaintance" dodge on the General and began by recalling recollections of the time when Sherman was a banker in Cali fornia. "I knew you, General," he said, "when you were banking in San Francisco." "Yes," said Sherman, "there's where I learned to say 'no."— It is a good school."

A short time ago, while a regiment was moving by Sherman's headquarters—a tent fly and a fence corner near Kennesaw mountains—one of the soldiers observed a Major General lying asleep by the roadside. He spoke very loudly to his comrades, "There's the way we are commandedofficered by major generals who get drunk and lie in fence corners." Sherman heard him and sprang to his feet. "Not drunk, boys," he said quietly, "but I have been up all night, and I am very tired and sleepy." He got on his horse, and, followed by his staff, rode away .- N. Y. Herald's Corres

Porte Crayon.

Our readers will doubtless recognize in the Virginia traitor, Col. David Strother, Porte Crayon, of Harper's Magazine, whose comic sketches of North-Carolina and Virginia many of them remember .-We copy the following, in regard to him, from the Lexington (Va.) Gazette:

COL. DAVID STROTHER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO GEN. HUNTER.—This notorious individual accompanied Hunter on his recent raid through the Valley of Virginia, employed in sketching scenery, &c. We understand that he made three sketches of the Institute, and Governor Letcher's house-one, before the buildings were fired—one, while they were burning—and another, of the ruins—all for Harper's Weekly. This man has long been employed in this business, and figured very conspicuously, at the time of the trial and execution of old John Brown. He was thoroughly Southern in his feelings then, and cordially approved the execution of this noted old abolitionist.

About the time of the secession of Virginia, this same man, (as we are informed,) repaired to Richmond to secure authority to arise a mounted regiment for service in the cause of the South. He was ully invested with the necessary authority, and after figuring about Richmond several days, left, but the regiment was not raised. The next that was heard of him, he was in the Yankee service, assigning as a reason for his conduct, that he could not live without the contributions paid to him by the Harpers. There was no illustrated paper in the South at that time, and rather than lose the money, he determined to become a traitor to his native State, and if the half we have heard of him here be true, he was one of the lowest and meanest dogs in Hunter's Kennel.

The universal testimony here, is that the Virginians in Hunter's army, were the worst men under his command. They approved of the stealing and burning, and seemed disposed to encourage, in all conceivable ways, the destruction of public and private property. Their policy as avowed, was to whip us if they could, but if not then to starve the people into subjection. They will fail in both, and these people will have to submit in the end to the legitimate government of Virginia, or leave the

If a poet cannot wear bays upon his head he can at least Always have a suit of plush, and you will never be 'non-A laborer strikes, and stops work. A clock strikes, but

works right on. . There have been many religions, but only one code of To prove on doubt the existence of God is to prove or doubt the existence of existence.

Play is the first poetry of the human being. Eating In play and for pleasure you cannot speak too much with children, nor, in punishing or teaching them, too lit-

To the child, every bit of wood is a gilded flower-rod. on which fancy can bud hundred-leaved roses. If men wear false calves, it may at least be said in their behalf that they themselvess are real ones. As afflictions and years may improve individuals, so battle fields and centuries may improve nations. People wish to be saved from the consequences of their Some men are like pyramids, which are very broad where they touch the ground but grow narrow as they

It is a bad state of things when a husband is all frowns at home and all "smiles" at the coffee house or club room. We love much more warmly while cherishing the intention of giving pleasure, than an hour afterward's when we

CLEANING BONNETTS -Oxalic acid and water may be used for Dunstable straw bonnets, and it will probably answer equally well for any other kind, provided they are not of too fragile a texture to bear the brushing necessary for cleaning them properly. An ounce of oxalic scid dissolved in a quart of water, is the proper proportion, but if the straw be very dirty add a little more acid. Apply it with a naif brush, leave the bonnet to dry, and it will be found to have regained all its tormer stiffness and freshness

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING AT THE present Term of Wake County Court qualified as Executor of Nancy Ashley, dec'd., gives notice to creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

May Term, 1864.

LYNN ADAMS.

SHERIFFS NOTICE. -TAKEN UP AND committed to jail by Julias Ramsey, a negro boy about twenty-one years of age, who says his name is Emanual, and belongs to John Hope of Cleaveland county. He had on when put in jail a brown sait of jeans cloth. He is about five feet, eleven inches high, of a dark black color, weighs about 150 pounds. The owner will come for him, y charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt thas the law directs. WM. A. WALTON, with as the law directs.

Sheriff of Rowan Co.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED .- TO prevent and contradict all false statements as re-gards my prices for services rendered in my professional capacity, I take this method of informing the citizens and people of Caldwell, Alexander, Catawbi, and surrounding Counties, that notwithstanding the enormous prices which I pay for medicines, I have practiced, and will continue to I pay for mentanes, I have practiced, and will continue to practice medicine at old prices—such as were common before the war. I do not demand gold or silver, but any kind of "arm produce at old prices. Myselt and family must have support, and this is the only way I can accomplish this one thing so necessary while I serve my countrymen in the capacity of a Physician. The families of soldiers shall have my services at half the above rates, and those of them who are indigent and helpless shall exercise. those of them who are indigent and helpless shall receive them free. W. W. GILBERT, M. D. Caldwell County, July 28, 1864. 20—wat.

TRINITY COLLEGE.--THE NEXT SESsion will commence on the 7th of September next.—
Tuition from \$1 to \$10, per month in advance. Board \$100
per month, payable monthly in advance, or about \$3 per
month, if paid in provisions at peace prices. There are
small extra charges for washing and room rent.
Students are requested to bring all the Text Books they
may be able to procure.

W. T. GANNAWAY,

President.

August 1 1864

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SIX-PASSENGER Stage Coach with deck seat, newly tired and painted, and in excellent order. Apply to
R. L. PATTERSON,

Patterson, Caldwell County, N. C.

August 4, 1964. 48-waswat. CANE MILLS, SHEET-IRON, PLOWS, &c.
We keep constantly on hand—
Horizontal Cane Mills, 3 Rolls,
Vertical Cane Mills, 2 and 3 Rolls, Single Guard,
""""
Double "

Sheet Iron for Boilers 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, Cast Iron Plates for Boilers, all sizes, Sheet Iron Skimmers or Ladles, Bolts from one inch to thirty inches long,
Piows, one house, No. 0, No. 11, No. 60 and S. S.,
"two horse, Livingston,
Plow Points, Bars and Bolts,

Ovens, Spiders, Lids, Flat Irons, Wagon Boxes, &c., Bar Iron, from three fourths to eight inches wide, Nail Rods and Horse-Shoe Iron, Round Iron and Shovel Mill Irons repaired Gudgeons Inks, Gearing, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings made on short

WANTED.—Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper and Zinc. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works. Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

HATTER'S BOW STRINGS—A FEW FOR sale at \$50 mch. Also Lobelia Seed and Rowands' Tonic Mixture, will forward by Express on receipt of money.

J. & C. J. COWLES, Wilkesboro', N. C.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH-CAR. SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH-CARULINA.—The Commissioners of Appraisement for the
State of North-Carolina, again present their schedule of
prices to govern the purchasing officers of the government
for the nert sixty days, unless in the interval facts and
circumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Evertitem has been carefully revised and with the valuable a
item has been carefully revised and with the valuable a
of Mr. George W. Mordeca, they trust the schedule no
presented wid prove satisfactory to both the government
and the people. They would respectfully urge the people the
hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed on
gallant army now assembled just on our borders and re
whose gallantry and fortitude under God we alone owe
our exemption from the horrors of a revolution of our
homes and families by the barbarous inhuman foe, who
have constantly shown they only want the power, and not
the will to destroy us and take all we have. the will to destroy us and take all we have.

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 23 lbs.,

" unpeeled, per bushel 25 lbs.,

with handles, each without handles, each 12 50 sides, per pound hams, per pound shoulders, per pound, jowles, per pound jowles, per pound white or cornflaid, per bushel 60 lbs. white or cornflied, per bushel 60 lbs., apple, per gallon peach per gallon fresh, net, per nound salted, per pennd uff, good, per bushel 28 lbs., tallow, per pound adamanting per pound trace, per pair wooden, for soldiers' clothes, % yard wide, 10 oz. to tard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width. Cotton, raw, per Ib. Rio, per pound unshalled, per bushel of 70 pounds shelled, sacks not included per bush el of 56 pounds sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds ection, 1/2 yard wide, 1/2 yards to pound, per yard extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds extra family, per sack of 98 pounds superfice, per barrel, of 196 pounds superfice, per sack of 94 lbs. fine, per barrel of 198 pounds fine per suck of 98 lbs. buled, per 100 pounds unbaled, per 100 pounds Fodder. 5 50 wool, each baled, per 100 lbs. unbaled per 100 pounds dry, extra, per pound 5 50 green, per pound artillery, 1st class, per head artillery, 2d class, per head 1 75 1,000 Extra pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs. 180 square or round, per ton hosp, per ton of 3,000 lbs. flat or band, per ton of 2,000 lbs. boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 lbs. serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds, castings, per pound wool, domestic, per yard camp, iron, per lb. good, per 1.000 feet 30 glod, per Loov feet cleau, per pound sole, per pound upper, per pound harness, per pound cane, per gallon sorghum, per gallon 1st class, per head 2d class, per head 8d class, per head extra Molasses. 1,000 extra per keg sheaf \$100 if, unbaled, per 100 lbs. sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs shelled per bashel Oscaburgs, cutton, % yard wide, 7 os. to yard, per yard cotton, 1/2 yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard per busiel 1 50 1 75 cow, per bushel of 60 lbs. Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs. sweet, per bushel of 80 lbs., peeled, per bushel of 88 lbs. unpeeled, per bushel of 88 lbs. fresh, nett, per pound salt. 8 50 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, month 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month, common, in the country, per head, per month ood, per onnce good, per ounce
new, per pound
old, per pound
good, per bushel of 55 lbs.
two bushels, osaaburgs, each
cotton, 3/2 yard wide, 41/2 yards to 1 30 cotton, 36 yard wide, 3% yard to pound, per yard
'otton strip's, 3 yards lb., per yard
Salt, Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs. Liverpool, per bushel of 50 lbs. arm, per pair id, flax, per pound soldiers' wool, per pair fat, per head hard, per pound baled, 100 lbs Shucks, good, per bushel of 22 lbs. good, per bushel of 87 lbs. green, per pound, Tent cloth cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yard clean, per pound cider, per gallon manufactured, per gallon, good per gallon first rate white, per bushel of 60 Whiskey, pounds r, per bashel of 60 pounds wheatstraw, baled, per 10 lbs.
urbite i per 10 lbs.
urbite i per 10 lbs.
washed, per pound nawashed, per pound wood ax'e 4 borse, new, each 850 iron axle, 4 horse, new, each would axid, 2 horse, new, cach iron axle, 2 horse, new, each Wheat bran, per bushel of 17 pounds, Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs. HIRE OF LABOR TEAMS, WAGONS AND MORSES. Baling large forage, per hundred pounds,
Shelling and bugging corn, sacks furnished by
government, per busine!

Bire of two horses teams, wag in and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day

Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day

Horse investment the day. Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, tions furnished by givernment, per day.

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day.

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations for horse teams, wagon and driver, rations are due. tions furnished by government, er day Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day lire of six horse feams, wag-in and driver, rations furnished by gavernment, per day

Bire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day Here of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month Bires of horses, per day For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary sup-plies which any nerson may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural im-

plements."
The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 20th day of September of vt, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish g od and satisfactory reasons for disagents must furnish g sod and satisfactory reasons for dis-approvals on map a's or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raileigh, N. C. (Signed)

H. K. BURGWYN,

R. V. BLACKSTOCK Stockville, N Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

DURE CIDAR VINEGAR E. A. WHITAKER'S.

For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S. COTTON YARNS
For sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S.

TOILET SOAP For sels at E. A. WHITAKER'S. BEESWAY AND TALLOW

For sale at F. A. WHITAKER'S. MOBACCO AND CIGARS E. A. WHITAER'S.